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CONTENTS  
SOLOS

- ANSCHUETZ, OTTO. My Regiment.  
BECKER, RENE L. Valse Caprice.  
CHOPIN, FRIEDRICH. Autumn (Valse)  
KUNKEL, CHARLES. Lucia.  
KUNKEL, CHARLES. Old Black Joe  
(Concert Paraphrase)  
LIETZMANN, CLARA. Gliding with the Tide  
(Waltz)  
MOSZKOWSKI, M. Happy Wanderer.

DUET.

- SCHOTTE, ARMIN. Pegasus (Galep)

SONGS

- COOK, FRANKLIN E. I've been Dreaming.  
ROBYN, ALFRED G. I Love but Thee.

SCHUMANN

SCHUBERT

LISZT

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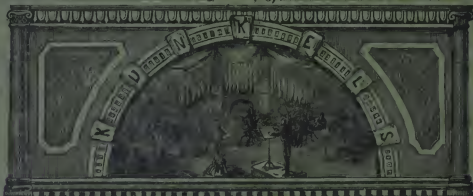
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## CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The present season of the Choral Symphony promises to be a great success, both financially and in an artistic way.

The committee is encouraged by the present outlook of subscriptions, to lay out a program which will comprise the bringing to the city, regardless of expense, artists of world-wide reputation. While the program is not yet complete, it can be said that two choral concerts, three symphony concerts and one miscellaneous artist concert will be given at the Odeon. The first concert will be in November, and will include the famous cellist, Mr. Gerardy. For the last concert, Sir Edgar Elgar's famous oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius," will be rendered. Mr. Davies, of London, and Miss

Meriel Foster, for whom the solo parts practically were written, have been secured for this concert. This performance will be a revelation to the music loving people of St. Louis, as the Chorus has been entirely re-organized and every voice on the active list has been tried. New members of a like quality are being added, so that the Chorus will be composed only of trained singers.

HENRY W. SAVAGE this year is preparing for the most important season in the history of his English grand opera company. His "Parsifal" company that gave Wagner's masterpiece last year has been combined with the English Grand Opera Company that enjoyed enormous success on a transcontinental tour, giving him the most pretentious organization for presenting serious opera in English that he has ever brought together. His corps of principals will include the best singing artists on the American stage, while the chorus and instrumental forces will be largely augmented. An orchestra

of forty symphony musicians will be an added feature, and these will be under the musical direction of the Chevalier N. B. Emanuel and Elliott Schenck.

Musical lovers will be pleased to know that the chief new work in the repertoire this year will be an elaborate production of "The Valkyrie." This will be the first of the "Nibelungen Ring" operas to have a production in English, and will be followed later on with "Das Rheingold," "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung." The remainder of the repertoire will include Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser," Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "Aida," Puccini's "La Bohème," and Gounod's "Faust."

The tenth season of the organization will open with a week in Newark, and a brief New England tour of two weeks before the annual engagement in Boston for two weeks at the Tremont. The company will then visit Montreal and Toronto, its itinerary including a second tour of the South and Western States as far as the Pacific coast.

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# MUSICAL REVIEW

OCTOBER, 1905.

KUNKEL BROTHERS, Publishers, 28th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Vol. 30

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THOMAS M. HYLAND, . . . EDITOR

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## THE POWER OF SOUND.

The suggestion of objects and events, the awakening in the mind of definite concrete images, may take place two ways. First, the actual sounds and motion of the music may perceptibly resemble actual sounds and motions of other things. If we look down any list of titles of musical pieces, says Edmund Gurney, we are certain to find examples of this. Brooks, cascades, storms, bells, hammers, rides, gondolas, sources of sound, and moving things of all sorts are laid under contribution; while such titles as *Restless Nights* have a more remote but real connection with concrete images of movement. This kind of direct resemblance, aided greatly, of course, by actual association, has a place in dances and marches. And amid the variety of scenes and objects which these words might suggest the mind may be easily led more or less to define the image either by the pervading character of the music or by certain special points in it. Thus, of two dance pieces, one might be appropriated to nymphs, and another by giants, by flowing grace in the one case, and by more emphatic phrases and, perhaps, bass effects, like heavy steps, in the other. And we can easily realize the quaintness of turn or the solemn advance which would indicate a marionette or a hero as the subject of a funeral march. Such features, again, as blending or as hurry and confusion of strains easily suggest external analogies. It is obvious that such resemblances as these may present all varieties of closeness and remoteness, of reality and fancifulness. The fountain may truly suggest itself in the trickling passages of the music; the confusion of the carnival, though not thus self-evident, may be accepted as an image which, at any rate keeps easily parallel with the changing

mass of musical sounds. Purcell's indication of the fall of Troy by a descending scale, on the other hand, is not less uninteresting as illustration than as music.

The second way in which images of external facts may be suggested by music is by general qualities. Here, again, we might procure our examples from almost any list of musical titles; the sea, evening, moonlight, sunny landscape, any scene or season with which we associate a distinct emotional coloring, may find in music its faint reflection. These more general analogies are often combined with the more distinct resemblances, as is natural, if we consider that definable qualities in music are mainly connected with distinct features of motion. The same calm and steady musical flow, which might suggest a quiet succession of waves, has naturally an expression of tranquility corresponding with the same idea.

These suggestions, however, remain in almost all cases extremely indefinite. This is sufficiently clear, when we have only some very general quality to fix our image by; but even the more special points of notion or sound leave almost always a very wide latitude of choice. Given the title, of course all who are the least interested in having an image at will have the same image; but, left to themselves, they might each select a different one. We will defer for a moment the disputed subject of what is known as program music, where the musical illustration which is attempted is of a much more elaborate kind, and where high æsthetic value is claimed for the perception of the correspondences. As regards the simpler suggestions which can be summed up in a title, there can be little dispute. They belong naturally rather to the slighter category of musical sketches and impromptus than to work of long labor and elaborate construction; and, however essential, they are at any rate convenient, inasmuch as the number of technical designations by which musical pieces can be distinguished is small, and persons who do not themselves perform the pieces cannot be expected to burden their memories with keys and *opus* numbers. The interest of the imagined resemblances even where strong enough to be worth taking into account, is not likely to be identified with the excellence of the work. The interest, for instance, which any one may derive from reading the remarks on Mendelssohn's visit to Italy, often found in programs, as an introduction to his *Italian* symphony, is the in-

terest, not of musical interpretation, but of personal sympathy with the happy composer of the happy music. At the same time the confusion of the essential and the accidental is so apt to creep in; and to pave the way to further fallacies, that even on these outskirts of expression the independent impressiveness of music is worth defending. The very ease with which music lends itself to subjective association makes it the more necessary to notice how entirely subjective the association usually is. And when a composer, lovingly or humorously connects some musical product with the outward occurrence or the inward vision which, acting through hidden channels, may have stimulated his fancy, he sometimes innocently gives a handle to a misconception he would often be the first to disown. For instance, Schumann tells how a composer had been haunted, while writing, by the image of a butterfly floating down a brook on a leaf, with the result that his composition was characterized by a kindred simplicity and tenderness. Very likely it was; but Schumann would not have denied that, in the range of music, hundreds of equally simple and tender compositions might be found, written by writers who, as it happens, had *not* any such particular vision floating before their eyes, and, in conceding this, he would concede all for which I am contending.

Similar remarks apply to titles and pieces of suggestion of a less concrete kind. Schumann's own works present many titles, drawn both from visible realities and from more abstract conceptions, which are considered most happily characteristic, but which were actually thought of after the composition of the respective pieces. And his written criticisms are specially emphatic in respect of this very point. His imagination, indeed, suggested as humorous and interesting flashes of allowable subjective interpretation as can be anywhere found; and one is specially tolerant of such fancies when they come from a master; when wine is of fine flavor, one does not quarrel with the froth. But, while his images run riot in most graceful fashion, we feel that he is always estimating them at their true value; and he often puts in a word to warn us against mistaking the dream for the reality, the dim mirror of metaphor for the veritable region, "which," as he says, "we have never explored, and consequently can have no recollection of."

As regards ideas unconnected with concrete images and events, it might be at once sur-

mised that the only ones music might be thought capable of expressing or suggesting must belong in some way to definite qualities of the music and its emotional expression. For example, that while the idea of fervor and insistence, which is a distinct mode of feeling associated with motion and gesture, is expressible in music by emphatic reiteration, there is no similar way of expressing an idea so withdrawn in the abstract intellectual region as perseverance. I believe that such is the case, and that any analogies attempted outside this emotional class of ideas are of the most barren kind. A single example of an attempt of this kind will suffice. Professor Macfarren, in his critique of Brahms' "Requiem," says that in a pedal bass, continued with beautiful musical effect for a long period, we must conceive the composer to have "set down his thought of the Divine permanence." Such a

*rapprochement* seems exactly as mechanical as that of the fall of Troy and the descending scale, noticed above. The perception of something going on for a considerable time neither makes us feel permanent, as, *c. g.*, triumphant music makes us feel triumphant, nor wakens any feeling which corresponds with it in the way that, *c. g.*, the feeling of amusement corresponds with the perception of caprice or pursuit. The connection of the abstract quality of the musical feature with the Divine or any other permanence must be a totally irrelevant and deliberate mental act; and Brahms here as much or as little expresses his "thought" of anything beyond his splendid musical effect as we should express our "thought" of the bottomless pit by playing a shake on the lowest notes of the piano.

RAOUL PUGNO, the French pianist, is to open his third American tour with the Phila-

delphia Orchestra on November 10, in Philadelphia. He comes for a tour of fifty concerts under the management of Henry Wolfsohn, and will remain in this country until April.

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# OLD BLACK JOE.

## GRAND CONCERT PARAPHRASE.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

Moderato. ♩ = 92.

*f*

*p*

*f*

*Volante. (flying.)*

*una corda. (with soft pedal.)*

*Tre corde. (release soft pedal.)*



## THEME.

Moderato. ♩ = 92.

una corda.

Tre corde.

Var. I.

Moderato ♩ = 92. Marcato la Melodia. (The melody well marked.)



*p* *Volante.*

*p* *Tre corde.*

*Andante.* ♩ = 66.

*Marcato la Melodia. (The melody well marked.)*

*Var. II.* *p*

*p*

*p*

Handwritten musical score for piano. The system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand (R.H.) plays a series of chords, with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and a tempo marking of *2313*. The left hand (L.H.) plays a series of chords, with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a tempo marking of *2313*. The system concludes with a series of chords in the right hand and a single note in the left hand.

Handwritten musical score for piano. The system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand (R.H.) plays a series of chords, with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a tempo marking of *2313*. The left hand (L.H.) plays a series of chords, with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a tempo marking of *2313*. The system concludes with a series of chords in the right hand and a single note in the left hand.

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Parlando. (In a declamatory manner)

Con anima.

*mf* *rit.*

Tre corde.

Una corda.

*pp*

*pp*

*ad lib.*

*pp*

## FINALE.

Allegretto. ♩ - 100.

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It begins with the tempo marking "Allegretto. ♩ - 100." and the section title "FINALE." The score is divided into four systems. The first system includes the instruction "ten." above the treble staff. The second system includes the instruction "Tre corde." above the treble staff. The third system includes the instruction "mf" above the treble staff. The fourth system includes the instruction "f" above the treble staff. The piano part includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and pedaling marks (e.g., ♯, \*). The treble part includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (p, mf, f). The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

Alla Banjo. (Like a Banjo.) *Listesso tempo* (same as the previous tune.)

Giocoso. Ben misurato. (The time well measured)

The musical score is written for piano and tenor. It consists of five systems of music. The piano part is in the upper staff and the tenor part is in the lower staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is 'Listesso tempo' and the mood is 'Gioioso'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, p), articulation (accents), and phrasing (slurs). The tenor part has a 'ten.' label above it. The piano part has a 'f' and 'p' label below it. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand, transitioning to piano (*p*). The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-3.
- System 2:** Continues the piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melody with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.
- System 3:** Similar to the previous system, maintaining the piano (*p*) dynamic and eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand.
- System 4:** Introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the right hand. The left hand has a few measures of rest before rejoining with the eighth-note pattern.
- System 5:** Returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Throughout the piece, there are numerous fingerings (1-4), slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (*f*, *p*, *mf*) that guide the performer's interpretation.



Una corda.

Una corda.

1906-11

**Con anima.**

The image shows the first system of the musical score for 'Fur Elise' by Beethoven. The score is written for piano and is in G minor, 2/4 time. It begins with a piano introduction marked 'p'. The notation includes a treble and bass staff with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The score is presented in a clear, legible format, suitable for educational purposes.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal melody is in G major and 4/4 time. The score includes a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The vocal melody is in G major and 4/4 time. The score includes a piano introduction and a vocal melody.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the voice part is written in the treble clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the voice part is written in the treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are also some markings below the piano part, including '2da', '3da', and '4da'.

Grandioso.

Musical score for "The Song of the Lark" by Maurice Strakosky, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is in G major, 2/4 time, and consists of 11 measures. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece is marked "ff" (fortissimo) and "Cres." (crescendo). The edition is by Kunkel, 1906-11.

# SEXTETTE.

From Donizetti's  
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

## PRELUDIO.

Capriccio.  $\text{♩} = 92$ .

ad lib.

mf

r. h.

a tempo.

r. h.

dim.

ad lib.

mf recitative.

l. h.

r. h.

l. h.

r. h.

dim.

p rit.

1805 - 10

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## SEXTETTE.

Moderato. ♩ = 100.

Edgar and Henry.

*cantabile.*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

*rit.*

*ad lib.*

*ritard.*

## Lucia, Edgar, Henry and Bide-The-Bent.

Dolcissimo,  
a tempo

The musical score is written for piano in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The piece begins with a piano introduction marked *f* and *with soft pedal*. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, often featuring grace notes and slurs. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Performance markings include *f*, *release soft pedal*, *cresc.*, *rit.*, *largando*, and *f*. The score concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

*Cadenza.*

*Volante.*

*molto cresc.*

*din.*

*l.h.*

*ritard.*

8 Lucia, Alice, Edgar, Arthur, Henry, Bide-The-Bent and Chorus.

*Cantabile*

*Il canto marcato ed espressivo.*

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece is marked 'Cantabile' and 'Il canto marcato ed espressivo.' The bottom of the page includes the year '1805 - 10' and 'Edition Kunkel.'

The musical score is for a scene from 'The Merry Widow'. It features a piano part and an orchestra. The piano part is in 2/4 time and includes a 'Cresc.' (Crescendo) marking. The orchestra part includes various instruments such as strings, woodwinds, and brass. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4.

[illegible]

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Performance markings include 'ff' (fortissimo) at the start, 'rit.' (ritardando) above the treble staff, and 'a tempo.' below the bass staff. There are also several 'cresc.' (crescendo) markings with star symbols above the treble staff and 'dim.' (diminuendo) markings with star symbols below the bass staff.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melody with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece starts with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a piano (p) dynamic. There are some markings at the bottom of the bass staff, possibly indicating a recording or performance style.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is highly detailed, with numerous fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 and slurs. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f molto cresc.* (fortissimo molto crescendo). A key signature change to one sharp (F#) is indicated in the fifth system. The bottom of the page features the number "1805 - 10" and the publisher "Edition Kunkel."

ff

a tempo,

f

dim.

molto rit.

1805 - 10

Edition Kunkel.

## II.

L.

II

a tempo.

I

*Edition Kunkel.*

*a tempo.*

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. Each system has a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation is highly technical, featuring many slurs, ties, and complex fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10). Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The first four systems are marked *a tempo.* and the fifth system is marked *Pomposo.* and *rit.* (ritardando). The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano literature.

*ff* *f* *ff* *f* *ff*

*a tempo.* *a tempo.* *a tempo.* *a tempo.* *Pomposo.* *rit.*

1805-10

# VALSE CAPRICE.

To my friend Charles Kunkel.

RENÉ L. BECKER.

Notes marked with an arrow (→) must be struck from the wrist.

**Vivace. (Lively.)**

The first system of the musical score is in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a melodic line marked with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking at the end. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2, 3. The dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

**Tempo rubato. (Unhampered by strict time.)**  
a tempo.

The second system continues the piece with a 'Tempo rubato' instruction. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. Arrows (→) are placed above several notes in the treble staff, indicating they should be struck from the wrist. The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

The third system of the musical score continues the 'Tempo rubato' section. It includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. Arrows (→) are placed above several notes in the treble staff. The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

1951 - G

Edition Kunkel.

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Entered Stationer's Hall.

animato.

Poco marcato la melodia. (*The melody well marked.*)

Players preferring not to cross the hands may play the melody given in small notes with the left hand and the chords with the right hand.

## Tempo I.

a tempo. (resume the first time.)

## Meno mosso. (Less animated.)

## a tempo.

ad lib. (at pleasure.)

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3. Bass staff has notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3. A 'rit. molto.' marking is above the treble staff. There are asterisks and 'rit.' markings below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A 'a tempo.' marking is above the treble staff. There are asterisks and 'rit.' markings below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has notes with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A 'rit.' marking is above the treble staff. There are asterisks and 'rit.' markings below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A 'a tempo.' marking is above the treble staff. A 'rit.' marking is above the treble staff. There are asterisks and 'rit.' markings below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A 'ad lib.' marking is above the treble staff. A 'molto rit.' marking is above the treble staff. There are asterisks and 'rit.' markings below the bass staff.



6 **Tempo I.**

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with fingerings 5, 3, 1, 3, 4, 2, 5, 1, 2, and 3.

*a tempo.*

Second system of musical notation. The tempo is marked *a tempo.* The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, and 2. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, and 2, with various articulation marks.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, and 2, with various articulation marks.

*a tempo.*

*animato.  
poco marcato.*

Fourth system of musical notation. The tempo is marked *a tempo.* The style is *animato. poco marcato.* The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, and 1. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, and 1, with various articulation marks.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, and 1. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, and 1, with various articulation marks.

accel.  
 cresc.  
 Con fuoco. (With fire and dash.)  
 8  
 8  
*ff* molto cresc. accel. (a great increase in strength.)  
 L. II. (and speed.)  
*ff*  
*ff*  
*ff*

# PEGASUS.

## GALOP DE CONCERT.

**Secondo.**

ARMIN SCHOTTE.

Andante con moto.  $\text{♩} = 100$ .

*p* *legato.*

*f*

[illegible][illegible]

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Debussy. The score is for piano and includes a bass line and a right-hand line. The bass line starts with a 7/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The right-hand line starts with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The piece is marked "a tempo" and includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like "p" and "pp".

[illegible]

13 The Pa. signify Pedal.  
 Edition Kunkel.

1777-12

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# PEGASUS.

## GALOP DE CONCERT.

Primo.

ARMIN SCHOTTE.

Andante con moto.  $\text{♩} = 100$ .

*p legato.*

*mf*

*rit.*

*a tempo.*

*rit.*

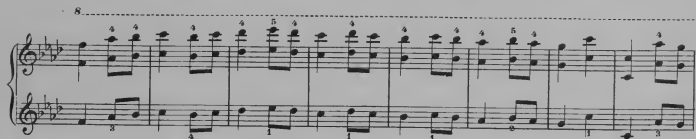
## Secondo.

Tempo di Galop.  $\text{♩} = 92$ .

The score is written for piano and bass. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Tempo di Galop" with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The first system includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulations (accents). The second system includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with a double bar line and repeat sign. The third system includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The fourth system includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a decrescendo (dec.) marking. The fifth system includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The sixth system includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

## Tempo di Galop. ♩ - 92.

## Primo.



## Secondo.

1

*ff*

*ff*

*mf*

## TRIO.

*cantabile.*

1

2

1

2

## Primo.

8.

mark well the left hand.

8.

cresc.

8.

ff

1.

p

## TRIO.

8.

p

8.

1. 2.



## Secondo.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. There are also first and second endings marked '1.' and '2.' in the second system. The key signature changes from B-flat major to B major in the third system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

## Primo.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It consists of six systems, each with a piano staff (bottom) and a violin staff (top). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'. It also contains first and second endings marked '1.' and '2.'.

## Secondo.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Secondo". It is written for piano and features a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines across six systems. The notation is in bass clef for the left hand and includes a treble clef system in the fifth system. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various dynamic markings: *ff* (fortissimo) at the beginning of the first system, *f* (forte) in the third system, and *ff* in the fourth system. There are also markings for *ca.* (crescendo) and *sc.* (sforzando). The music is characterized by dense chordal textures and rapid chord changes, with some passages featuring triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The final system ends with a double bar line.

## Primo.

8.

8.

8.

8.

8.

8.

Secondo.

## Primo.

First system of musical notation (measures 1-6). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music is in 2/4 time. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings *f*. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings (2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1).

Second system of musical notation (measures 7-12). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings, including triplets. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings (4, 5, 1, 1, 2, 1).

Third system of musical notation (measures 13-18). The right hand features sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 4). The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings (3, 5, 1, 5, 5, 1, 6, 3).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 19-24). The right hand has sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings (4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 2, 5). The system ends with a *ff* dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 25-30). The right hand features sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings (4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 2, 5). The system ends with a *ff* dynamic marking.

# MY REGIMENT.

## MARCH.

Notes marked with an (s) must be struck from the wrist.

Otto Anschütz.

Tempo di marcia. ♩ 132.

Secondo.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a tempo marking of 132 beats per minute and a 'Secondo' (second ending) instruction. The score is composed of five systems of two staves each. The music features a variety of dynamics, including *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo). Pedaling instructions are marked with 'Ped.' and a star symbol. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score includes many slurs, ties, and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a 'cres.' (crescendo) marking and a final chord.

# MY REGIMENT.

## MARCH.

Notes marked with an arrow ( $\swarrow$ ) must be struck from the wrist.

Tempo di marcia ♩ = 132.

Primo.

Otto Anschütz.

The musical score is written for piano and primo. It consists of five systems of music. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di marcia' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, sf, ten.), articulation (accents, slurs), and pedaling (Ped. with a star symbol). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score ends with the word 'FINE' in the final system. The publisher's information 'Edition Kunkel.' and the number '1258-8' are at the bottom.



## Secondo.

First system of the 'Secondo' section. Dynamics: *f*, *mf*. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

Second system of the 'Secondo' section. Dynamics: *f*, *ff*. First and second endings are indicated at the end of the system.

## Trio.

First system of the 'Trio' section. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Pedal points are marked.

Second system of the 'Trio' section. Pedal points are marked.

Third system of the 'Trio' section. Dynamics: *mf*. Pedal points are marked.

Fourth system of the 'Trio' section. Pedal points are marked.

Primo.

*Trio.*

*Cantabile.*

*Cantabile.*

The musical score is written for piano and pedal. It consists of four systems of music. The first system shows the piano part with a melody and the pedal part with a bass line. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system introduces a new melody in the piano part, marked 'mf'. The fourth system continues the new melody and bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'Ped.'.

## Secondo.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, with 'Ped.' and star markings indicating pedal points. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system introduces first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.', and features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a section marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 'Ped.' marking. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final chord and a 'Ped.' marking. The score is published by Edition Kunkel, with the number 1254 - 8.

## Primo.

The musical score is written for piano and organ. It consists of five systems, each with a piano part (treble and bass staves) and an organ part (single staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

- System 1:** The piano part features a melody with triplets and slurs. The organ part provides a harmonic accompaniment. Performance markings include *f* (forte), *Ped.* (pedal), and asterisks.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Includes markings for *crusc.* (crescendo), *f*, and *Ped.*.
- System 3:** Features a first and second ending bracketed over measures 8-9. The piano part has a *f* marking. The organ part includes a *p* (piano) marking. Pedal and asterisk markings are present.
- System 4:** The piano part has a *ten.* (tension) marking. The organ part includes a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk.
- System 5:** The piano part has a *ten.* marking. The organ part includes a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk.

## Secondo.

The score consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** Treble staff has a 5/4 measure at the beginning. Dynamics: *f*. Pedal markings: Ped. and a star symbol.
- System 2:** Dynamics: *mf*. Pedal markings: Ped. and a star symbol.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a 4/4 measure at the beginning. Dynamics: *f* and *mf*. Pedal markings: Ped. and a star symbol.
- System 4:** Dynamics: *f* and *ff*. Pedal markings: Ped. and a star symbol.
- System 5:** Dynamics: *f*. Pedal markings: Ped. and a star symbol.

Other markings include various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs).

Primo. *ten.*

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of sixteenth-note chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth-note chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note chord pattern. The lower staff continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note chord pattern. The lower staff continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note chord pattern. The lower staff continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note chord pattern. The lower staff continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

# AUTUMN

HERBST.

Valse N<sup>o</sup> III.

F. Chopin.

Notes marked with an arrow (↗) must be struck from wrist.

Tempo di Valse. ♩ = 80.  
dolce.

N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

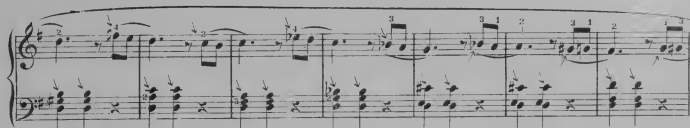
Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

523 5

N.B. Heed the change of fingering.

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Edition Kunkel.





500

a tempo.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'a tempo.' and the dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in the treble and 'f' (forte) in the bass. Pedaling is indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. The second system continues with similar notation. The third system introduces 'N.B.' (Nota Bene) markings in the bass staff, indicating specific fingering or articulation. The fourth system continues with 'N.B.' markings. The fifth system features a 'f' dynamic and 'N.B.' markings. The sixth system includes 'piu' (piu) and 'cres' (crescendo) markings, followed by 'cen.' (crescendo) and 'N.B.' markings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

*mf*  
Ped. \* / Ped. \* Ped. \* / Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* / Ped. \* / Ped. \*

*f*  
Ped. \* / Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

*p*  
N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

*f*  
N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

*piu* *cres* *cen.*  
N.B. N.B. N.B. N.B.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dashed line with the number '8' spans across the top of the treble staff. The word 'do' is written above the treble staff, and a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has chords and single notes. A dashed line with the number '8' spans across the top of the treble staff. The word 'rit.' (ritardando) is above the treble staff, and 'a tempo.' (return to tempo) is above the bass staff. Pedal markings 'Ped.' are below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating pedal changes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has chords and single notes. Pedal markings 'Ped.' are below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating pedal changes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has chords and single notes. Pedal markings 'Ped.' are below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating pedal changes.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has chords and single notes. Pedal markings 'Ped.' are below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating pedal changes.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has chords and single notes. Pedal markings 'Ped.' are below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating pedal changes.

or thus,

## GLIDING WITH THE TIDE.

WALTZ.

Notes marked with an arrow ( $\nearrow$ ) must be struck from the wrist.

CLARA LIETZMANN

Tempo di Valse  $\text{♩} = 80$ . (In Waltz time.)

Cantabile. (Singing)

marcato la melodia (mark the melody)

(Key of B $\flat$  major.)

Entered Stationers Hall.

Copyright MDCCCCII by Kunkel Brothers

1829 - 7

*a tempo. (resume the time.)*

*Con animus. (with animation.)*

*(Key of E major.)*



## Scherzando, (in a playful manner)

*mf* The second time *ff* *ten.* (sustain.) *ten.*

(Key of E2 major.)

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*dolce, (sweetly.)*

(Key of A2 major.)





Cantabile.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first five systems each consist of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The sixth system also consists of a grand staff, but the right-hand part (treble clef) has a final measure with a double bar line and a final chord. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

# I LOVE BUT THEE, YES ONLY THEE.

(ICH LIEBE DICH, NUR DICH ALLEIN.)

Words by I. D. Foulon.

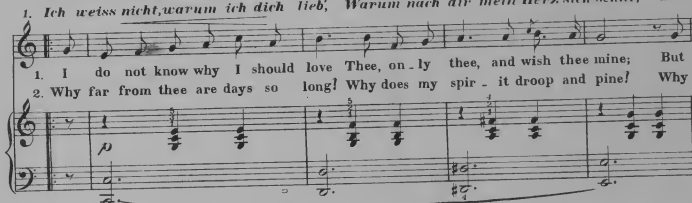
Music by A. G. Robyn.

Moderato. ♩ - 96

*con espressione.*

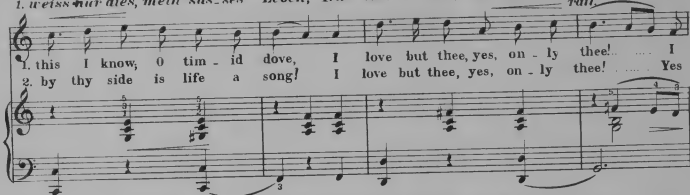


2. Wa - rum ich trau - rig, bist du fern, Und warum mich die Freude flieht! Wenn  
1. Ich weiss nicht, warum ich dich lieb, Warum nach dir mein Herz sich sehnt, Ich



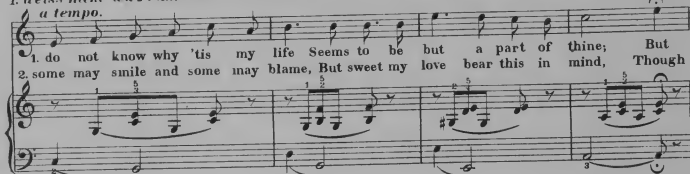
1. I do not know why I should love Thee, on - ly thee, and wish thee mine; But  
2. Why far from thee are days so long! Why does my spir - it droop and pine! Why

2. du mir nah, wa - rum ich selig! Ich - lie - be dich, nur dich al - lein! Und  
1. weiss nur dies, mein süs - ses Leben, Ich lie - be dich, nur dich al - lein! Ich



1. this I know, O tim - id dove, I love but thee, yes, on - ly thee! I  
2. by thy side is life a song! I love but thee, yes, on - ly thee! Yes

2. mag nun höh - nen, bö - se sein, Mein Le - ben denk' an dies al - lein: Ich  
1. weiss nicht wa - rum diess mein Herz Ist oh - ne Dich so öd' und leer; Doch  
*a tempo.*



1. do not know why 'tis my life Seems to be but a part of thine; But  
2. some may smile and some may blame, But sweet my love bear this in mind, Though

2. bin und blei - be e - wig dein. Ich lie - be dich, nur dich al - lein!  
 1. diess fühl ich in Freud' und Schmerz, Ich lie - be dich, nur dich al - lein!

*rall.*

1. this I know in peace or strife, I love but thee, yes on - ly thee!  
 2. oth - ers smile, I'll be the same, I love but thee, yes, on - ly thee!

*rall.*

Ich lie - be dich, nur dich al - lein! Ich weiss nur  
*a tempo.*

1. & 2. I love but thee, yes, on - ly thee. But this I

*a tempo.*

diess, mein süs - ses Le - ben: Ich lieb' nur dich  
*a poco - cres - cen - do*

know, oh tim - id dove, I love but thee

*a poco - cres - cen - do*

Ich lieb' nur dich, Ich lieb' nur dich, nur dich al - lein!  
*f*

I love but thee, I love but thee, yes, on - ly thee.

# THE HAPPY WANDERER.

MOMENT MUSICAL.

Moritz Moszkowski.

Con moto.  $\text{♩} = 100$ .

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Con moto' and a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five systems, each with a piano (right) and bass (left) staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs. Dynamic markings such as 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'f' (forte), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. The piece ends with a final cadence marked 'f' and 'mf'.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as various rests and articulation marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *cres* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece includes several trills and slurs. The dynamics range from *dim.* (diminuendo) to *f* (forte). The tempo/mood is marked *Con anima.* (With spirit). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *dim.*, *f*.

Tempo/mood: *Con anima.*

# I'VE BEEN DREAMING.

(MEIN TRÄUMEN.)

Translation by H. Hartmann.

Words by Emma J. Bell.

Franklin E. Cook.

Moderato ♩ - 92.

- |    |                             |                              |      |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 3. | wieder träumt' mir's, Lieb: | Der Le-bens-a-bend sinkt;    | Doch |
| 2. | träumte künft'iges Glück,   | Dass einst der Tag be-ginnt, | Da   |
| 1. | Im Traum des Glü-ckes Lenz  | Hab' wie-der ich ge-schaut   | Den  |

- |    |    |                            |                               |       |
|----|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Oh | I've been dream-ing, love, | Of stand-ing by your side,    | The   |
| 2. |    | I've been dream-ing, love, | That in a fu-ture bright,     | My    |
| 3. |    | I've been dream-ing, love, | Life's eve was draw-ing nigh; | Loves |

- |    |                                     |                                      |     |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 3. | Lie-bes-licht be-glänzt den Pfad,   | Der Strahl am A-bend-himmel blinkt.  | Das |
| 2. | die-ner Arm Dich schützt und trägt; | Dein Glück und meins zu-sammen-rinnt | Käm |
| 1. | Glanz des Au-ges He-be-hold,        | Die mir ge-lob-te: schö-ne Braut     | Die |

- |    |                                       |                                       |        |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. | love-lights shin-ing in your eyes,    | My hap-py, peer-less, promised bride! | We     |
| 2. | strong right arm your stay should be, | Your hap-pi-ness my chief de-light.   | Should |
| 3. | sun-light cheer'd the down-ward path, | And beam'd athwart a cloud-less sky.  | The    |



3. *Licht* er - *blass* - *te*, *Lieb* -

2. *Kummer* ü - *ber* *Dich*,

1. *Lip* - *pe* haucht den *Eid*

*Der letz* - *te* *Glanz* dem *Gang*

*Kränk't* *Dich* manch *bit* - *tes* *Wort*,

*Von* *Lieb*, *Be* - *stän* - *dig* - *keit*

*Auf*

*Dann*

*Und*

1. breath'd those ho - ly vows, Of love and con - stan - cy, With  
2. wea - ry care o'er take, Or bit - ter grief draw near, Your  
3. light was fad - ing, love, The last pale ray that gleam'd Up -

3. *dim* - *brem* *Er* - *den* - *pfad* war *der*, *Der* *Deinem* *lich* - *ten* *Aug'* *ent* - *sprang*.

2. *ruht'* *Du* *aus* *an* *meiner* *Brust*, *Die* *Züh* - *re* *küsst* *vom* *Aug'* *ich* *fort* -

1. *Hand* *in* *Hand* *und* *Herz* *bei* *Herz* *Wir* *schwuren* *für* *die* *E* - *wig* - *keit*

*Nun*

*Ein*

*Ja*,

1. hand, in hand, and heart to heart, We plighted for e - ter - ni - ty Yes  
2. rest should be up - on my breast, My hand would dry each fall - ing tear A  
3. on my dark'ning sight was that Which in your ten - der glan - ces gleam'd The  
rit.

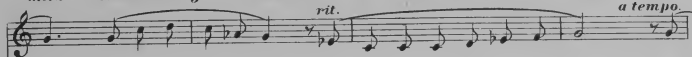
3. *alt* *zu* *sein* - *es* *ist* *kein* *Traum*; *Den* *Schei* - *tel* *bleicht* *des* *Al* - *ters* *Schnee*. *Bei*

2. *Bess* - *rer* *hat* *Dich* *nun* *im* *Bann*, *Be* - *rei* - *tet* *Dei* - *nes* *Le* - *bens* *Glück* *Dein*

1. *wie* - *der* *träumt* *mir* *von* *der* *Zeit* *Der* *eit* - *le* *Traum* *der* *schön* - *sten* *Nacht*, *Der*

1. I've been dreaming o'er a - gain, That vain sweet dream of long a - go That  
2. hand - less ten - der love than mine Now soothes for you life's rug - ged way, Your  
3. grow - ing old, love, is no dream; Up - on my brow is winters snow, The

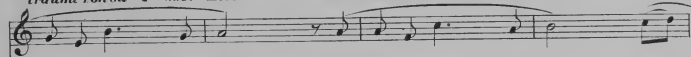
Dir zu sein in letz-ter Stund Ein eit-ler Traum war's rol-ler Weh! Ich  
 Herz ward jenem ab-ge-wand't Der sich in Träumen sehnt zu-rück. Ich  
 mich beherrschte je-de Stund' Die Erd' zum Himmel mir ge-macht. Ich



once fill'd all my wak-ing hours And made a par-a-dise be-low. Oh  
 heart has care-less grown of one Whose dreams still fondly backward stray. Oh  
 hope to die in loves em-brace Is but a dream of long a-go. Oh



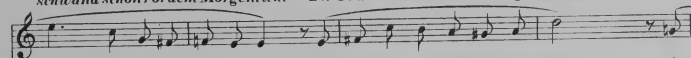
träumt'ron sü-sser Lieb' Den hehrsten Traum; al-lein Er



I've been dream-ing, love, The fondest dreams of you, They



schwand schon rordem Morgentlicht Die Träume blei-ben e-wig Schein Ich



van-ish with the morning light, Those dreams of you can ne'er come true. Oh,



träumt'ron sü - ßner Lieb Den hehrsten Traum al - lein Er

I've been dream - ing, love, The fondest dreams of you, They

*Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.*

*1. 1st & 2nd Verse.*

*rit.* *schwand schon vor dem Morgenlicht Die Träume blei - ben e - wig Schein.*

van - ish with the morning light, Those dreams of you can neer come true.

*rit.*

*\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.*

*2. 3rd Verse.*

*2. Mir Träume blei - ben e - wig Schein.*

*2. Oh dreams of you can ne'er come true*

*3. Oh*

*rit.*

*\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.*

*3. Und 2. 3rd Verse.*

*2. Mir Träume blei - ben e - wig Schein.*

*2. Oh dreams of you can ne'er come true*

*3. Oh*

*rit.*

*\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.* *\* Ped.*

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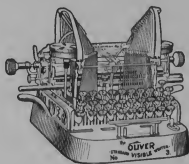
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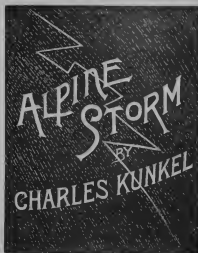
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## INDIVIDUALISM IN PIANO-PLAYING.

WHAT is it to play Beethoven, and how did Beethoven play his music? Who knows? Who sets the pace and the style and the expression for this great master's compositions? asks an exchange.

Are great artists (who have doubtless made much study of the works in question, the traditions concerning them, and contemporary artistic performances) to be bound down to the technique and say so of a distant past in the performance of works like those in question? Of how much value would a performance be to-day carried out according to the manner and methods of fifty years ago?

If imitation is wanted, and that only, why will not an electric piano or an æolian attachment answer the purpose? The expense would certainly be much less, and the performance would be mechanically perfect.

Is it desirable, if it were possible, to bring all "interpretation" to the dead level of any one model, no matter how good it may be?

Trained imitation is, doubtless, more to be desired than crude originality and weak individualism, but in the case of real talent, and more especially in the case of undoubted genius, the player's individuality is desirable.

The critics say the "thought" of an author is lost in a player's individualism. Who knows the "thought" of Beethoven in this matter? It is not thought he seeks to express. It is *feeling* and *emotion*. Music expresses no thought. It is a medium for expressing feeling and emotion, and that is never twice alike in any human soul.

If Beethoven was the genius he is acknowledged to be, did he ever play any of his compositions exactly twice alike? No. The great master, like his music, was a thing of moods and emotions, and the interpretation of any composition was according to the mood or state of feeling in which he happened to be at the time. He could not do otherwise, except by becoming a mere automaton, and he, of all men, would be the last to submit to any such condition of things.

The liberty Beethoven would claim for himself in the matter of interpretation he certainly would allow to others. And we have not the least doubt but that if he could have heard Reisenauer play his C-minor Sonata he would have highly approved of it, and very possibly have expressed a wish that he could have played it half so well.

Modern technique, modern instruments, modern culture require modern interpretation, and this calls for intense individualism. Would Beethoven play his music now as he did when it was composed? Why, even in those days he laughed at the "meanings" the program-makers put into his compositions, claiming that each performer should, and, if he were an artist, would put his own personality into his playing.

Nowadays, when nearly everything is tech-

nique and pace, the true artist is soon recognized. One will instance, without trying to be exhaustive, a few different styles of piano-playing. First: there is playing with technique and nothing else; merely the playing of certain notes as quickly as possible with certain accents. Let us rid ourselves of this method at once. Secondly: there is playing with technique, and certain musicianly accomplishments and with taste. This is very acceptable for a student affecting the so-called Classic School. But is this enough? Should not the emotional side of music predominate? Thirdly: there is playing not only with musicianly accomplishments, taste and technique, but with passion, sorrow and joy that thrills one through and carries one for away into the fairyland of light and shade, the roaring of mighty waters, the land of the glowing East, and to nature itself where all is truth and perfection. Is not this what we are seeking? True Art at its greatest! Let us prize it as we should.

## POPULAR AIRS PLEASE SOUSA.

John Philip Sousa, who from his experience as composer and conductor, extending for more than twenty years, and gained in all parts of this country and Europe, is better qualified than any one to speak on popular music, believes that simplicity is the greatest element of popularity in music.

"There is probably no term," said he in *Music Trade Review*, "more absurd and more often mistaken in its real meaning than 'popular music'."

"To the average mind and very often to the professional musician 'popular' music means only the lightest and most ephemeral of compositions, banal and vulgar in conception and common place in treatment. And yet in reality there is nothing so absolutely incorrect as this view of the question. If we take the music that has been performed the most by orchestras, band, operatic company, or piano, we will find in every instance that the most meritorious of inspired compositions, whether based on complex or simple tunes, have survived the longest.

"There certainly is no composition in the world to-day that has enjoyed greater vogue and popularity among the widest range of listeners during the last decade, from the technical musician to the uneducated and merely sympathetic auditor, than the 'Tannhäuser' overture.

"For spontaneity, brilliancy, and melodic charm, most musicians will agree that the 'Poet and Peasant' overture is the master work of Suppe, and that composition has been drummed and hammered for these many years.

"A melody happening to catch the fancy of the public becomes momentarily popular, but unless it bears the absolute signs of cleverness, if not genius, it soon palls and sinks into deepest oblivion. I do not think that any one will question that 'Faust' is the best opera that Gounod ever wrote—melodically, dramatically,

and from the technical point of orchestration it stands above the others, and beyond all doubt it is the most popular of the great Frenchman's compositions. The same argument can be used with equal force for 'Carmen,' 'Bohemian Girl,' 'Mariana,' and other operas that have won and still maintain the popular favor.

"Among shorter compositions, such as marches, waltzes and songs, the very same condition exists. I recall that when I was in Vienna two years ago, I asked Emil Lindau, the famous Austrian librettist, if the 'Blue Danube Waltz' was played out, and received the terse reply that 'so long as Vienna endured, so long would the 'Blue Danube' live'.

"My theory is that any melody with sufficient intrinsic merit to catch the popular taste, and capable of being harmonized by strict rules, is worthy of consideration. Such a melody, badly harmonized and crudely noted, only appeals to me as would a pretty child of the slums, badly dressed, slished, and with disheveled hair. But place the same girl under the skilful ministrations of the hairdresser and the modiste, and mark the change. The girl of the alley may be transformed into a radiant beauty. And so the original melody may undergo a like metamorphosis and emerge from the chrysalis of the commonplace to the effulgent beauty of the butterfly.

"I fear that the professional musician, and the dilettante as well, allow their prejudices to warp their judgment very often, in their estimate of a musical composition. The poet or lover of poetry would never denounce a poem like 'The Skylark' as trifling merely because it is short and simple, but I think that sometimes we of the musical profession are apt to think that the mastodon symphony, the elephantine overture, or the lionine prelude are entitled to all our consideration; while the skylarkist's valse, march or ballad wins no place in our affections.

"There are times when the simpler and plainer-spoken themes appeal more powerfully. I will agree with Longfellow when he says:

Come read to me some poem,  
Some simple and heartfelt lay  
That shall soothe this restless feeling  
And banish the thought of day.  
Not from the grand old masters.  
Not from the bards sublime,  
Whose distant footsteps echo  
Through the corridors of time.  
Read from some humbler poet,  
Whose songs gushed from his heart  
As showers from the clouds of summer  
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Among the artists engaged for next season by Mr. Charlton is Mme. Gadskei, who will undertake another American tour, including seventy-five concerts; her last one comprised sixty-two concerts and was a great success from every point of view. She sings this summer at the Wagner Festival in Munich. Other Charlton artists are the pianist, Reisenauer, Bishpam (who will repeat his splendid 'cycle of song cycles'), Harold Bauer, Marie Nichols, Elsa Ruegger, Van Hoose, Kelly Cole, Francis Rogers, and others.

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